評論選輯

三國重建西歐著手不易
……倫敦論壇報評稱……

"Tribune" Says West Must Show How

London, Dec. (LPS)—"Tribune" says "The Western powers will now have to go full speed ahead with the task of restoring Western Germany and integrating it into the general schemes of Western European reconstruction.

（天津英國新聞處倫敦電）此間論壇報稱：西方諸强，現今欲加速進行恢復西部德國任務及完成重建西歐普遍計劃。

It will not be an easy task and many important differences between the American, French and British views will have to be smoothed out before it can be properly undertaken.

此項工作著手似屬不易，蓋英美法三國間尚有許多意見彼異之處須經疏導也。

But at least it will now be possible to get down to practical problems and because of this there is a sense of relief over the end of the conference mingled with apprehension about the wider consequences of its failure."

不過吾人今已可著手辦理實際問題因此對外長會議結束時而感擺之因失敗所發生之重大後果，在心理上已稍感欣慰。

"Tribune" adds, "to the extent to which the Western powers succeed in solving the practical task of reconstruction they may incidentally also improve the chances for a new rapprochement with Russia. In part at least Russia's present intransigeance seems due to her conviction that 'the West' such as it is, is incapable of achieving success in peaceful reconstruction.

該報機稱：西方諸强在其解決建設，實際工作範圍內亦可增進機會再與蘇聯保持新的聯絡，蘇聯目前所採之過激態度，似因認爲西方（如目前者）不能獲致和平建設之成功。

If she is proved wrong in this she may once again become willing to try the way of compromise and cooperation."

假如對此信心證明其爲錯誤，或可再顯試取合作與妥協之方法也

英蘇貿易協定新政治家報表示歡迎

"New Statesman" Welcomes Anglo-Russian Trade Agreement

London, Dec. (LPS)—"At long last," says the New Statesman, "we are beginning to shape our production to suit our markets and to concentrate on manufactured goods which we can exchange for food and raw materials outside the dollar area. Even three months ago no one could say with certainty that we would have coal and steel to keep industry running next spring or that we would be producing the machinery the Russians require.

（天津英國新聞處倫敦電）英新政治家報論稱吾人終已開始調整生產，使其迎合市場需要，及集中於可在金元區域以外之國家內交換糧食與原料之製品矣。即於三月以前亦無人敢確言吾人將有煤鋼可供明春工業方興之運用。或謂吾人將爲蘇聯所需之機器從事生產。

Now the situation has been transformed; and miners and steel workers can legitimately claim they have played a major part in making Wilson's success possible. Thereby they have saved our farmers from danger and won for the country a small but significant increase in its economic independence."

今則情形轉變，煤鐵工人可以合法宣稱渠等已克臻其職，得使貿易局總裁威爾生成功，由是渠等已拯救農民於危境，且爲國家獲取於經濟獨立上雖屬微末，而實亦重要之進展。

英殼遠東製造高速度小艇

British Firm Designs Launch For Far East

London, Dec, (LF)—A shipbuilding firm which has had sixty years experience of the requirements of the Far East market has now produced a new launch the "Green Dragon" which is a great improvement on existing types of high speed craft for which there has been a very great demand in the whole of the Far East. This firm exports 75% of total production and has always specialised in adapting all models of boats to special uses and conditions. Thornycrofts have their own building yards in Singapore and Hongkong, which at present time find building space and lack of materials the only limiting factors to production. The demand for all types of medium and small craft is tremendous.

（天津英國新聞處倫敦電）對於遠東市場需要享有六十年經驗之船廠一家，今已生產一種新艇，名爲「青龍」，較之在遠東各處需要甚大之現有各式高速度小艇改良甚多，該廠備出特種產量百分之七十五，專門配合各式船隻使與特殊用途及情形相適應。桑納克洛夫資公司於新加坡香港兩埠建立船場目前祇有造船地位與原料缺之兩項爲限制產量之因素，對於中小型艇之需要極爲廣大。

The new engine of the launch is an adaptation of the Rools Royce Merlin which powered so many RAF aircraft during the war. It is a highpower petrol engine and in tests has shown itself capable of propelling a launch about 50ft. in length at a speed of 24 knots. There is no doubt that it is exceptionally suitable for a wide variety of commercial uses where high speed is advisable.

小艇發動機乃爲戰時推動若干英空軍之羅爾士洛麥士海林發動機，係一種動力極高之火油發動機，經試驗已顯示能推動長達五十英尺之小艇至每小時速度爲二十四海里，故極爲適宜於需要高速度之各種商業用途。

Thornycrofts are ready to commence large scale production as soon as orders come in. Tragic economic conditions in most of the Far East may hinder immediate largescale trading agreements with that area but craft of the kind on which the "Green Dragon" is an improvement have proved a very great success in the Far East.

桑納克洛夫資公司一俟接得定單，即準備大規模生產。由於遠東大陸份之不景氣，可以妨碍與該處立即訂立大規模之商業協定，但此種小艇（青龍爲改型形式）已經証明在遠東方面大爲成功。

Shallow draught boats which don't draw much water are amongst the most outstanding successes on the Yangtze. At the present time the boat yards at Singapore are concentrating on production of launches for various government departments and for police who want them for patrolling purposes to stop drug smuggling. Engines are shipped out from Britain as required.

吃水量淺船隻於長江上極爲成功，新加坡船場正爲政府各部門與警察方面集中生產此項小艇以資巡邏之用，至於發動機則按其需要自英國運出。

援華草案業經擬定
美政府正在審核中

AID TO CHINA

Washington, Dec. 22. (Reuter) — The tentative plan for aid to China has now been drafted and is being reviewed by the Interested Government departments, including the Budget Bureau, before its submission to Congress at the regular session starting on January 6, the State Department sources disclosed.

路透社華盛頓十二月二十二日電據美國務院方面消息稱，援華草案現已擬定，有關之政府各部門（其中包括預算局）正加以審核中，以標在明年一月六日在國會常會中提出。

Meanwhile, the Nanking Government has been handed another $18,000,000 in straight relief by Congress. This will be in addition to the 27,700,000 dollars worth of relief goods which only now are flowing across the Pacific under the post-UNRRA programme.

同時，國會已交付中國政府一千八百萬美元之直接救濟金。此款項爲聯總善後救濟方案現尚太平洋輸送價千七百七十萬美元之物資之後加著。

In addition, there is understood to be still a trickle of UNRRA goods entering China. This flow should continue at least until February, by which time Congressional consideration of the State Department's plan will be well under way. As far as is known here, this plan provides for $300,000,000 to start in April at the rate of $20,000,000 monthly.

此外，據悉仍有一批聯總物資，源源運至中國，此種物資之運輸至少須繼續至明年二月，屆時美國會對國務院之計劃，亦將考慮成熟，據此間所獲悉者稱，該計劃規定三億美元，由明年四月起，每月撥予兩千萬美元。

The strong Republican desire to see aid to China start as soon as possible may result in a speeding up of this schedule. A spur was given to their campaign by the recent testimony of General Albert C. Wedemeyer, author of the still secret report on conditions in China, during testimony hefore a Congressional Committee this week.

共和黨希望援華能儘早實行，其結果可能使該計劃加速進行，共和黨之爭求事項，故近因魏德遜將軍本星期在國會委會中之言証，而得到興奮之鼓勵，按魏德遜曾即撰寫中國情勢報告之作者，該報告現仍保守秘密。

He described the problem of giving Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek military as well as economic assistance as "urgent"—and it was obvious that the Committee agreed with him.

魏德遜報述援助中國軍事及經濟，實爲迫切之問題，而委會亦明顯的表示同意。

The State Department plan will presumably be contained in President Truman's traditional "State of the Union" message to be delivered to Congress at the start of its regular session.

國務院之計劃可能包括於杜魯門總統照例於國會常會舉行前，送致國會之聯邦政府咨文中。

The Republican criticism and the conflicting views over what amounts to one of the most controversial issues in American foreign policy, are expected to compel either Mr. Truman or Mr. Marshall to issue separate statements of policy towards the Chinese Central Government, both in relation to the present status and to the proposed programme of assistance.

共和黨對美外交政策各種爭論點之批評與意見，可能迫使杜魯門或馬歇爾在對海外交策上，關於現在之情勢及提議之援助方案，發出單獨之種種聲明。

Such a statement, it was understood here, would list the conditions which the United States would attach to the programme to make it effective.

此間獲悉，該種之聲明，將列舉各種之條件，美國即將依照該方案，使其實現。

These conditions are expected to include at least a pledge or progress towards a broadening of the base of the present regime, and of immediate action by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek effectively to control the chaotic monetary conditions in China.

該等條件可能至少包括一種諾言或續大目前政府基礎之努力，或由蔣主席採取立刻有效之行動，以統制中國混亂之金融情形。

The conditions the State Department wish to impose, in fact, are expected to be considerably more severe than those attached to the European Aid and will call for close American supervision of the aid and a full Chinese accounting of the progress of the scheme.

事實上，美國務院所願意加諸中國之條件，比較對歐援助所提出之條件，嚴厲甚多，並將要求美國嚴密監督貸款之用途，並由中國方面提出進行該項計劃之全部報目。

To what extent the State Department scheme provides for military assistance, is uncertain.

至於國務院之計劃，規定軍事援助至何種程度，則尚未定。

The embargo on China's purchasing arms in the United States on a "cash and carry" basis has been lifted, but the fact is that China has not sufficient money available to provide herself with any significant quanuities and accordingly, and with urgent reverence to the "Truman Doctrine" programmes of military and economic assistance to Greece and Turkey, the Republican advocates of urgent military assistance to the Nanking Government in their fight against the Communists are likely to press strongly for a broadening of the State Department's scheme.

前者限制中國在美購買軍火必須現金交易一則，現已取消，但事實上，中國並無充裕之款項可以大批購買，因此，共和黨鑒於杜魯門總統對希土兩國之緊急軍事與經濟援助，故對南京政府作緊急之軍事援助以剿滅共匪之主張，可能極力迫使國務院擴大其共援助計劃。

It now seems virtually certain that invidious comparisons between what the State Department is doing for Europe and what it feels it should do for China will be the feature of the foreign policy debates in the United States Congress during the opening months of 1948.

目前有一點可斷言者，即國務院對歐援助以及將來計劃對華援助之比較，將成爲一九四八年國會開會時對外交政策之辯論中心。

戰後德商人首次訪美

Five German Business Men to Visit U. S.

Berlin, Dec. 23. (Reuter) — Five German business men, the first to be permitted to visit the United States since the war, are going to New York to learn how to make more money in the four German industries they represent, reports Lyford Moore, Reuters Correspondent.

路透社柏林十二月二十三日電：據路透社通訊員摩爾之報告稱，德國有五名商人，自大戰以來，首次被准許訪問美國，彼等正首途赴紐約，以求覓得如何使彼等所代表之四種德國工業，可以獲得利潤。

While in America, these Germans will be allowed 8.50 dollars (£2.2s) a day for expenses.

此等德人，在美國時，每日只准化用八元半美金（合兩磅兩先令）

They will be hard put to it to live lavishly on that sum in present day New York, let alone do any travelling to the centres of their trades; but it will buy them heated hotel rooms and three meals a day such as they probably have not had since the middle Hitler era.

在近日之紐約，此錢數實難使彼等過奢侈之生活，更不能爲彼等之貿易，作任何之旅行，但足以支付有暖氣之旅館房間，及每日三餐之用，即此彼等在希特拉統治之期中，亦未曾享受過。

喬路易恐將失去世界拳王寶座

Joe Louis Is Through--- Dempsey

North Hollywood, California, Dec. 21. (Reuter)—"Joe Louis is through. He will never be great again". This is what Jack Dempsey, former world Heavyweight Champion, said in an interview yesterday about Joe Louis, the present World Title Holder.

路透社加利弗尼亞州北好萊塢十二月二十一日電：「喬路易休矣，渠再亦不能發輝光大其拳門矣。」此係前世界重量級拳王丹拂塞昨日對住訪者所發表關於現今世界拳王喬路易之談話。

Louis is going through the same thing Dempsey did in 1926 and 1927, and the former Champion added: "He has lost his coordination and ring thinking ability. Once they are gone they are gone for ever". Dempsey did not see the Louis-Joe Walcott fight, but expressed the opinion after viewing films and talking with friends who witnessed the bout. The ex-Champion harked back to his fights with Gene Tunney for comparison, and said: "Tunney boxed my ears off in Philadelphia in 1926. Then I trained hard for a whole year and could not win again in Chicago. I still had the punch, but had lost my ring thinking ability".

喬路易失去其鄂門力，如丹樸塞在一九二六年與一九二七年所發者然，丹氏又謂：「喬路易已失去同時運環之思想能力，此種能力一經失去，即再亦不能得回。」丹樸塞並未目睹喬路易與瓦魯考特之奉鬥，但在看過奉鬥電影及與曾經目睹其賽之朋友談論後，始發表該意見，丹氏提及渠以前與湯尼之奉鬥作比較謂：「湯尼於一九二六年時在非勒得費亞，將余之聽覺打壞，由該時起，余即努力訓練經一年之久，但亦不能在之加冕，再獲得勝利，余仍保有拳擊之力，但余已失去運環思想之能力。」

Dempsey was 32 when he last fought Tunney, while Louis is now 33.

丹樸塞最後一次與喬尼拳鬥時，年齡爲三十二，而喬路易現年三十三。

The Chinese-English Intelligence

發行人宗基友 社址：天津第一區陝西路八十三號 營業部電話：二〇〇四五號 中華郵政登記認爲第一新聞紙類

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東北已成遍地烽火
各地大小戰事賡續發生
傅部援軍由熱趨瀋

LARGE & SMALL BATTLES IN MANCHURIA

Shanghai, Dec. 23. (Reuter)—Manchuria has become a crazy patchwork of large and small battlefields with the outbreak of fighting in several new sectors in this two and a half million square miles section of China.

路透社上海十二月二十三日電：幅圓二百五十萬方英里廣之東北，自此次各地再度爆發戰爭以來，已成爲一大小戰場雜沓地矣。

While the three-pronged Communist drive on Mukden continued yesterday against stiffer Government resistance, four Communist columns have begun a major push against the Peiping-Mukden Railway city of Sinming, 40 miles west of Mukden; a see-saw struggle is raging in the area of Shaho, 20 miles south of Mukden; large-scale fighting is progressing near Sinlitun, on the Jehol-Manchurian border, 40 miles west of Sinming; and the nationalist and Communist forces are locked in battles of varying intensity in half a dozen other sectors.

與共匪昨日於國軍抗死抵抗下繼續其三面向瀋陽推進同時，共匪四個縱隊，又向北寧線重鎮新民縣城（瀋陽西四十英里）發動大規模進攻，瀋陽南二十英里處之沙河區，剋正進行激烈之拉鋸戰。新民西四十英里，熱烈進行新立屯附近，則有大規模戰事，在進行中，此外約有六處地區，兩軍均在鏖戰。

It is believed that General Fu Tso-yi's hard fighting Suiyanese troops which began their dash on Sunday from Jehol to the relief of Mukden, will probably have to fight their way through from the Sinlitun-Sinming sector, where they are likely to run into one or more of the Communist units operating there.

一般意信，由星期日起，開始由熱河急趨東北，以解救瀋陽之傅作義將軍綏遠能戰部隊，或將由新立屯與新民地區打通彼等前進之路，故彼等與該區共匪將有一番激戰。

Meanwhile, the Red drive on Mukden is reported to have been slowed down considerably as a result of the participation of squadrons of Nationalist warplanes in the defensive operations in the outer perimeter of the city.

同時據消息稱共匪向瀋陽之進攻，由於國軍空軍駐守機場飛機大批參加瀋陽外圍防衛戰事，故已大形減緩。

In north Hupeh, on the central China front, a force of undetermined strength belonging to General Liu Po-cheng, succeeded in the previous 24 hours in crossing to the west side of the Peiping-Hankow Railway and establishing a new mountain base in the Tabung Mountains, north-west of Hankow.

華中前線，鄂北方面，劉伯誠所部一股人數不明之匪軍，於過去二十四小時內已越中漢路而西，在漢口西北大悟（鐘祥）山建立一新山區根據地。

共匪發明能力低下
主要原因爲缺乏設備

Communists Seventh Offensive

Nanking, Dec. 23. (Reuter-AAP)—General Chin Teh-chun, Acting Minister of National Defence, admitted at the Kuomintang Weekly Memorial Meeting that the present Communist multi-pronged onslaught on Government positions in the south-west of Manchuria, was the beginning of the seventh offensive.

「路透社瀋陽社南京十二月二十三日電，國防部副部長秦德純昨將軍於週會中承認運西共匪目前向國軍所有陣地進攻，爲七次攻勢之開端。

The Communist strategy, he claimed, was aimed at isolating Mukden from North China, but "this offensive will meet the same miserable fate of the Communist sixth offensive in November".

渠聲稱，共匪之戰略爲孤立瀋陽，使其與華北隔離，但「共匪此一攻勢，將與其十一月間之六次攻勢遭遇同一悲慘之命運。

Latest dispatches from Mukden report heavy fighting in western Liaoning Province of Manchuria, where the large forces of Communists have crossed the Changchun railway near Sinmin and Changwu. The Communists are reported to have destroyed large sections of the Mukden-Chinchow railway.

瀋陽方面最後消息稱，遼西方面，激戰正酣，該處匪軍大部已越過新民與彰武附近之長春鐵路，強消息稱，共匪將錦州至瀋陽段大部鐵路，加以破壞。

Though military observers in Nanking held no fears for Mukden yesterday, they admit that the next two weeks will be very critical for the Government forces in Manchuria.

南京軍事觀察家昨日對瀋陽情勢，雖不感覺可怕，但渠等亦認今後兩週，將爲東北國軍危急時機。

Other reports claim that the Government air transports are bringing reinforcements and supplies to the harassed Government garrisons fighting in bitterly cold weather.

其他方面消息則聲稱，國軍空運部隊，正空輸援軍與補給物資至困守瀋陽，並於嚴冷氣候下作戰之守軍。

馬歇爾援歐計劃
並不附政治條件
法外長皮杜爾論援歐

No Strings Attached to Marshall Aid Plan

Brussels, Dec. 22. (Reuter) - M. Georges Bidault, the French Foreign Minister, said last night that there did not exist "and could not exist" political conditions to the Marshall Aid Plan. He was speaking at a conference also attended by M. Paul Henri-Spaak, the Belgian Prime Minister, at Brussels.

路透社布魯塞爾二十二日電：法外長皮杜爾昨晚稱，馬歇爾援歐計劃並未附有政治條件，現在沒有，將來也不致有條件。皮杜爾係在此間大會中講演，比國總理斯巴克亦參加大會。

To an audience which filled the hall to capacity, M. Bidault stressed that the Marshall offer was accepted by all Governments who were in a position to answer freely. If those who refused would later reconsider their decision, he said, their place was still reserved for them.

皮杜爾對擠滿會廳之聽衆强調稱，馬歇爾之計劃已被一切可以作自由之答覆，而不受別國操縱之各國所接受。繼稱，拒絕接受此項計劃之國家屬後或亦將重新考慮，加以決定，蓋此計劃仍爲此等國家保留其一席之地位。

印度發明能力低下
主要原因爲缺乏設備

India Not "Patent-Minded"

New Delhi, Dec. 23. (Reuter)—India has not so far become "patent-minded" according to a report by the Controller of Patents and Designs, Mr. K. Rama Pai.

路透社新德里十二月二十三日電據該打專利管理人白拉瑪之報告稱，印度尚無「專利之意念」。

According to Mr. Pai's statistics, the average annual number of patents granted in In India is only 898 compared with 48,697 in the U.S.A. and 18,417 in Great Britain. In 1946 the Controller of Patents received 2,610 applications for patents only 266 of which originated from Indians. Residents of Great Britain had made 1,348 applications and nationals of the U.S.A. 452.

據白氏之統計，印度每年准許專利之平均數僅有八百九十八項，而美國則爲四八，六九七項，英國爲一八，四一七項，在一九四六年時，該專利管理人共接受二，六一〇項之專利請求，其中僅有二六六項係印人所發明者，請求中美人佔四五二，英人佔一，三四八項。

Mr. Pai declared that the correct answer to the scarcity of technical equipment in India was to develop Indian inventions.

白氏謂所以如此者，實因印度缺乏技術上之設備，故各種發明，未能獲得進展。

There is no inherent lack of inventive talent in India, he added, and given proper incentive and guidance Indian inventors could evolve new processes and products.

白氏又云印度並非根本缺乏有發明能力之人才，只要予以相當之鼓勵與指導，則印度之發明家亦能產生新方法及產品。

立院奉主席諭
制定人民通匪治罪條例

Rules Passed by Legislative Yuan

Nanking, Dec. 23. (Reuter)—The Legislative Yuan has passed a series of rules providing the death penalty or life imprisonment for people convicted of collaborating with the Communists or guilty of subversive activities. The rules which have received the approval of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, prohibit: 1 Surrender of Army units to the Communists; 2. Transfer of war supplies; 3. Incitement to desertion or mutiny; 4. Passing of secret information to Communists.

路透社南京十二月二十三日電：立院曾通過若干治罪條例，凡勾通共匪，圖謀推翻政府者處死刑或無期徒刑，此等治罪條例，已獲得蔣主席批准，該條例禁止：（一）軍四）以秘密情報致送共匪。

隊向共匪投降，（二）私運戰爭供應品，（三）鼓動煽亡或譁變，（

鄭洞國談東北共匪企圖
匪雖有敢死隊然國軍傘兵絕非共匪所能有

WARNING OF THINGS TO COME IN MANCHURIA

Nanking, Dec. 23 (Reuter-AAP) — A warning of the things to come from the Communists in Manchuria was given by General Cheng Tung-kuo, Nationalist Deputy Commander in Manchuria, in an exclusive interview with 'Reuter-AAP'. General Cheng is at present visiting Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to report on the military situation in Manchuria.

路透社瀋陽社南京十二月二十三日電，東北行轅副主任（此處原文爲副總司令）鄭洞國將軍，於單獨接見路透社瀋陽社記者時，提醒，今後共匪對東北所將採取之行動爲何，鄭氏目前正晉謁蔣主席，報告東北軍事情勢。

General Cheng estimated that the Communist forces in Manchuria now numbered between five and six hundred thousand. These troops, he claimed, were well equipped with weapons captured from Japanese and he stated that they may be strongly supported by warplanes, also captured from the Japanese.

鄭將軍估計目前東北共匪人數，約在五十萬至六十萬之間，渠聲稱此等部隊，皆由日人手中奪獲之武器裝備而成，渠並稱，彼等或有可能獲得戰鬥機之有力增援，此等戰鬥機，亦爲得自日軍手中者。

However, General Cheng continued, the Communists will feel the full weight of the Nationalist ground and air forces and the Government para-troopers will be more than match for the Communist suicide squads which have been causing havoc to Government communications.

鄭將軍繼稱，雖然如此，共匪必將深深領略國軍地上部隊與空軍之重大壓力，才其國軍之降落傘部隊，絕非共匪擾亂國軍交通線之敢死隊所可比擬。

Speaking of the Communist strategy, General Cheng said that it was apparent that the Communists were employing Russian advisers, though he admitted, the Government had never cap'ured any Russians in Manchuria.

鄭將軍於談及共匪之戰略時稱，共匪雇用蘇聯顧問，已成極明顯之事實，然渠亦認，東北國軍從未擄獲任何俄人。

He said that, although the Government troops in Manchuria are well equipped for winter warfare they were in urgent need of munitions, which with the Communist control of sea and rail communications, now have to be air-lifted.

渠稱，東北國軍雖於冬季作戰之裝備方面已甚完善，但仍極端需要彈藥之補充，惟此項補充，由於海面與鐵路交路被匪控制，故僅有空運之一途。

上海印報紙限額
引起爭端
張嘉璈氏致函外報說明原委

Newsprint Quota Dispute Excitement Abating

Shanghai, Dec. 23. (Reuter) — A reassuring letter from Dr. Chang Kia-ngau, Governor of the Central Bank of China, on the question of the newsprint dispute between Shanghai's two foreign-owned newspapers and the Newspaper Publishers Guild has sealed off speculations in the city among foreign businessmen. Dr. Chang, who is also Chairman of the Import-Export Board, made it quite clear in his letter that the final fixing of quota allotments was in the hands of the Board, not the trade guilds, whose job was only to offer suggestions.

路透社上海十一月二十三日電：中央銀行總裁張嘉璈氏對於上海兩外報與報紙出版業公會間因減少印報紙配額而起之爭論，致函說明，該函已將上海外商間對此事之措置之一切猜疑，藉而完全消釋。張氏同時又爲進出口管理局局長，渠於致外報信中說明，審核分配額之確定，爲進出口管理局負責辦理之事，而非報業出版公會之責，公會工作僅在於提供意見。

Many businessmen feel that they have been discriminated against by guild action in exactly the same way as the "North China Daily News" and the "Shanghai Evening Post" were when the guild committee last Friday cut their exchange quotas by 90 and 50 per cent respectively, thus jeopardising the future of the only two foreign owned English language newspapers here the "North China Daily News" reported this morning.

字林西報今晨報導稱，若干商人竊感覺彼等所受報紙出版業公會之待遇，正與字林西報與大美晚報上星期五爲該公會削減印報紙配額百分之九十（字林西報）與百分之五十（大美晚報）所受者相同，如此而使兩英語外報之前途陷於風雨飄搖與險惡之境地。

They hope that the tone of Dr. Chang's letter may indicate that the Import-Export Board will not remain content to let guilds have virtually the last word in the allotment of exchange for imports.

渠等希望張氏信中語氣係表示進出口管理局不能滿意於報業出版公會之處理，使該公會之處理成爲入口配額之最後決定。

香港巡檢官被判
貪污罪

Inspector Convicted Of Corruption

Hongkong, Dec. 23. (Reuter)—William Allen, 44-year-old British inspector, was sentenced to two years four months' imprisonment when found guilty on 18 counts of conspiracy to obtain bribes and accepting bribes from operators on the Kowloon markets. Two Chinese charged with corruption were sentenced to 20 and 15 months respectively.

路透社香港十二月二十三日電：四十四歲之英國巡檢官康慶愛被民，由於犯有十八件謀取賄賂並接受九龍市場商人之賄賂被判兩年另四個月監禁，此外兩名被控貪污罪之人則一人被判刑二十個月，另一人則被判徒刑十五個月。

我不能忘記的人物 (雲)
The Most Unforgettable Character I've Met

By Sydney Greenble

I wanted to set up a typically American home. I was not representing a government; I was representing the American people to the people of New Zealand. There would be none of the usual diplomatic parties. I wanted to bring together high and low, laborer and employer, official and the man in the street. Our parties should not be an excuse for cocktails but a sharing of our national ways and our special festivals such as Halloween, Thanksgiving and Lincoln's Birthday. New Zealanders knew nothing of these aspects of life in the United States. They knew only Hollywood and Gang Busters.

我願建立起一個標準的美國式家庭來。我並非政府的代表人，而是對新錫蘭的人民代表着美國人民的。沒有普通的外交宴會。我願把商等人和專業人，工人和雇傭者，官員和街上的路人都團結到一起來。我們的宴並不是開鴉片酒會的藉口物而是要別人分享我們的國風和我們的特殊節日，如哈羅倫紀念日，感謝節，和林肯誕辰等。新錫蘭人對美國在這一方面的生活一點都不清楚，他們只知道好萊塢和大匪徒。

I explained this to Begg. There was a look of complete comprehension in his eyes as he said earnestly: "Yours is a glorious mission. My wife and I both would like to serve you in any way." And he added delicately, "My wife is a good cook, and I understand perfectly the offices of a butler." Mrs. Begg nodded silently. In this workingman's paradise where domestic servants are practically non-existent, Begg seemed an answer to our prayers.

我把這個意思講給白格聽，他的眼睛裡透露出完全了解的光芒，很誠心的說，「你的使命是光榮的。我的太太和我願意，盡任何的力量來帮助你。」他又安詳的說，「我的太太燒菜燒得很不錯。我則熟曉怎麼用的諸般事務。」白格太太靜靜的點點頭。在這工人的天堂境內根本就沒有在家庭中做僕役的人，白格似乎是我們禱告求來的一個人了。

Before many days went by, the gnomelike figure of this old man became a warm and genial presence in our home. At first he was shy and watchful; then he became quite conversational. We soon discovered that what brought Begg to us more than all else was his craving for intellectual companionship. He had seen in the papers that we were writers. In the midst of serving at table he might stop, platter in hand, and say: "Excuse me for interrupting, but years ago I read..." or "I couldn't help overhearing..." And then he would make some very pointed and illuminating contribution to our conversation. At the tip of his tongue there was always a wide range of reading — Shakespeare, the Bible (he said that he was an atheist, but admitted, with a twinkle, that even the devil can quote Scripture), poetry, political speeches by Lincoln or Franklin Roosevelt, chapters from Mark Twain.

沒有幾天，這老人的侏儒的身軀就成爲我家中溫暖而快樂的中心了。最初他很羞怯僅僅觀察着，不久他就健談起來。我們立即發現使白格到我們這裏來的原因，就是他切望着獲得高尚伴侶的精神。他在報紙上看到我們都是寫作的人。在伺候我們吃飯的中間，他也許手中拿着托盤就停下來說，「對不起打擾一下，幾年前我曾讀過……」或是說，「我聽了忍不住要說……」然後他就說出幾句到我們談話，非常中肯的話來。他的舌尖上永遠流露着廣泛的閱讀……莎士比亞，聖經（他說他是個無神論者，可是又呀一聲眼睛說說是魔鬼也能引句聖經上的話說一說），詩，林肯和弗蘭克林羅斯福的政治講演，和馬克吐溫的著作等等。

My wife and I would wonder about this man who had walked into the intimacy of our home without the shadow of intrusion. We often thought with Shakespeare that "nothing he said or did but smacked of something greater than himself".

我的太太和我覺得這個人到我們家裡來而沒有一點突如其來的意思眞是奇怪的很。我們時常想起莎士比亞的話，「他自己並沒有渡什麼或作什麼，只不過談一談比他自己偉大的東西。」

(To Be Continued 未完)

英議會訪華團員發表對華見意
Roberts Views on China
Parliamentary Mission Member Speaks in London

民主黨要政黨

Democracy Needs Parties

The speaker declared that the new constitution could be made a medium of promoting democratic principles. Having been steeped in the British Parliamentary tradition he considered that political parties were necessary and that without contests at elections the spirit of democracy was absent even if the form was there. On economics he said inflation was retarding good government as it tended to break down the civil service. Monopolies, in his view, were the real cause of China's troubles as their interests are not necessarily those of the country.

羅氏稱：新憲法可以作爲創導民主原則之媒介物。渠曾爲英國議會傳統思想所浸洗，故認爲黨有政黨，倘選舉即使具有形式而實無競爭亦不會有民主精神。關於經濟方面，渠稱通貨膨脹可以擾亂行政設務，阻碍良好政治。關於專賣制度，渠意謂此乃爲中國困難之眞實原因，蓋因利益未必爲國家著想。

Roberts thought any large scale American aid would face two dangers: first precipitating the start of a third world war in China and, secondly, dealing a damaging blow to China's economic structure by promoting general strife. The speaker knowing the Chinese capacity for compromise did not rule out the possibility of one being eventually reached.

羅氏認爲大規模之美國援助將遇兩種危險，一爲釀成第三次世界大戰在中國爆發，一爲延長略過性之內戰而摧毀中國之經濟結構。羅氏深悉中國人民妥協性，而並非認爲妥協之絕不可能。

Roberts concluded by saying that he had returned to England with one of his preconceived ideas now most firmly established. This was that China had a great contribution to make to the world. The country had a great future and could be a stabilising influence in the Far East. If only the civil war could be quickly ended these great tasks could be achieved.

渠最後稱渠返英國，有一預存之觀念，今可確定建立，此觀念即中國對於世界有一偉大貢獻，中國之前途遠大，可爲遠東方面之穩定力量，祇有內戰之急速結束始能完成此一偉大任務也。

(THE END 完)

青年課室
YOUNGMAN'S CLASS-ROOM

諸位讀者，現在再將英語中那些「特定的言詞」選擇出來，供獻給大家讀讀，希望諸位好好記住，將來用的時候，方能舉筆就寫，開口就說決不會有錯誤。

SPECIALISED EXPRESSION

（特定言詞）

SPECIALISED EXPRESSION. — Phrases in which some word is restricted to a certain connection, so that no other word can be put in its place: — 成語中有若干字限於某種關連，故無他字能代之。

BEVY OF LADIES.— We never say "a bevy of CENTLEMAN."

（一羣貴婦）；……我們決不可說「一羣紳士」

BOSOM FRIEND.— We never speak of "a BREAST friend" or "a heart friend".

（知心之友）；……我們不可說 "a breast friend" 或 "a heart friend."

BROAD DAYLIGHT.— We do not speak of "broad MOONLIGHT". but "bright moonlight".

（白晝）；……我們不說 "broad moonlight" 但言 "bright moonlight（明月）

DRAWN BATTLE.— We do not speak of a "a drawn COMBAT" or "a drawn FIGHT".

（無勝負之戰）；……我們不說 "a drawn combat" 或 "a drawn fight"

FAST FRIEND.— We do not speak of "a fast ENEMY" or "fast FOE'.

（可靠之友）；……我們不說 "a fast enemy" 或 "fast foe".

FOREGONE CONCLUSION.— We do not speak of "a foregone INFERENCE" or "a foregone RESULT".

（已往之結局）；……我們不說 "a foregone inference" 或 "a goregone result".

GOLDEN AGE.— We do not speak of "the golden TIME or PERIOD".

（黃金時代）；……我們不說 "the golden time 或 period".

GRATUITOUS INSULT. — We do not speak of "gratuitous ABUSE".

（無故之輕蔑）；……我們不說 "gratuitous abuse".

GREEN OLD AGE.— We do not say that a man is in a "VERDANT old age".

（老而彌堅）；……我們不說人之在 "verdant old age".

HONEST PENNY.— We do not speak of "turning an honest SIXPENCE'.

（本分錢）；……我們不說 "turning an honest sixpence".

IMPLICIT CONFIDENCE, FAITH, or RELIANCE; but not implicit LOVE, HATRED, etc.

含蓄之信任，信心，或信賴；但不說 "implicit love, hatred" 等

LEADING QUESTION.— We can "put a leading QUESTION" but not a "leading INQUIRY".

（主要問題）；……我們可說「提一主要問題」但不能說 "leading inquiry".

LIVELONG DAY or NIGHT.— We can not say "the livelong HOUR, or WEEK, or YEAR".

（長似年之日或夜）；……我們不可說 "the livelong hour, 或 week, 或 year".

(To Be Continued 未完)

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蘇聯如何刼奪我政府
How The Russians Stole My Government

（匈）

By Ferenc Nagy Ex-Premier of Hungary 著
Translated by Sam. Chou 譯自星期六晚報

I felt that only public opinion could save the free election. So, as president of the Smallholders, I announced that I was calling a party convention to deal with the Russian demand. The public was aroused, and American and British broadcasts strengthened opposition to the single list. The Russians backed down.

我覺得唯有大衆的民意才能挽救擁自由的大選，所以，以小農黨主席的資格，我發表了要召集一個黨務會議來討論俄國的要求，大家都被鼓勵了，美英各廣播台堅强的反對那種提名單方式。蘇聯也就只好回頭背轉。

The election was peaceable held on November 4. Approximately 4,750,000 persons, more than half of the population, voted. The Communists had plenty of transportation to take their voters to the polls, while many peasant Smallholdwes had to trudge miles in broken shoes to vote. Nevertheless, the Small holders Party won 57 percent of the vote, which was more than three times that of any other party. The Communists received 17 percent; other parties divided the remaining votes.

大選在十一月四號平穩的舉行了，幾乎有四百七十五萬人（全人口的一多半）參加選舉投票，共黨有的是交通工具接送他們投票的人到投票場去，但同時小農黨的農夫們必須跋涉數哩磨破鞋子來投票，不論如何小農黨勝了自分之五十七票，超過任何各黨三倍以上，共黨獲得百分之十七票，其他各黨共分餘票。

I have often been asked why the Russians allowed this free election to be held. I feel sure they expected the Communists to make a far better showing than they did. They may also have wanted this election as a "show-case" for the Big Three Council of Foreign Ministers, scheduled in Moscow the following month. Two things are clear: They never again permitted a Free election in Southeastern Europe. And in Hungary they proceeded, step by step, to undo the results of the election, and place the country under full Russo Communist control.

時常有人問我爲何蘇聯允許選舉自由舉行。我想一定他們是期望着共黨能有一個比現在所得到的結果好得多的表演，同時他們更可用選舉選舉算作一個「陳列窗」來給在下月將要在莫斯科舉行的三大巨頭外長會議來看，有兩件事是很明顯，他們決不允許在東南歐洲再有自由選舉了，同時在匈牙利他們一步一步的進行着破壞大選的結果而把選舉國家放在整個的蘇共統治之下。

Despite our majoruty, we Small-holders agreed to occupy only 50 percent of the cabinet seats, and to establish a coalition government with the other parties. This harmonized with the Yalto provision for "broadly representative" governments; also, in truth, the Small-holders hesitated to assume full responsibility while the Russian occupation so limited our powers. We agreed on Mr. Tildy as the first Prime Minister. I was elected president of Parliament.

雖說我們黨獲得了大多數票權，然我們黨員們卻都實處在內閣中只參加百分之五十地位，與其他各黨各派共同建立聯合政府，這樣正符合於雅爾達條約中取「廣汎代表制」政府一條；同時，說實在的小農黨處此俄國佔領下各方限制我們的權限也實是賴得負起政府的完全大責來，我們通過台兩第先生爲第一任內閣首相，我即被選爲國會大總統。

(To Be Continued 未完)

蘇聯新城市建築工作三十年內完成六百餘座
U.S.S.R. Has Over 600 New Towns

譯自路透社莫斯科電

To build Komsomolsk, now the chief industrial centre of the Far East, on the banks of the River Amur, Komsomol (Young Communist) volunteers came from all parts of the Soviet Union and hacked their way through dense forests and swamps. Its principal industries are shipbuilding, machine-building and ferrous metallurgy.

爲了建設康索摩斯克城（沿阿摩河），該城現爲遠東主要之工業中心）康索摩（俄文字意爲共黨青年）之志願者由蘇聯各地來此，穿過密森林及濕地，沿路砍伐樹木給鋪鐵出道路，該地主要之工業爲造船，製造機械及冶鋅生鐵。

Some of the biggest industrial developments took place in the Urals where 50 cities, under the Stalin Five Year Plans, grew from small workers' settlements into the present towns of Sverdlovsk, Molotov and Chelyabinsk.

有若干最大之工業發展係在烏拉爾區，該處有五十城市，在史太林各種五年計劃下，由小工人住宅處演變爲今日之斯沃德絕夫斯克，莫洛托夫，及柴魯雷中斯克諸市鎮。

But the pride of the Urals is the giant steel city of Magnitogorsk to the south west of the already established city of Chelyabinsk on the Urals fro tier. The first pioneer party of builders arrived at the foot of the Magnit mountains, a part of the Urals range, in March 1929. They lived first in tents and dugouts. Later, they were helped by thousands of other workers who built railways, power stations, factories, shops, offices.

但在烏拉爾區值得驕傲的，當屬馬格尼托哥爾斯克城、（產鋼地），該城在烏拉爾之邊界上，位於業經建成之柴魯雷平斯克城西南部。第一批先鋒之創業者，係於一九二九年三月間，來至馬格尼山根下（該山爲烏拉山脈之一支脈）。彼等居於帳幕及山洞中，後來，有其他成千之工人幫助彼等建設鐵路，發電廠，工廠，商店，及各種機關等。

Within three years, the first factory was ready for production. By the time Germany attacked the U.S.S.R., Magnitogorsk, whose six blast furnaces and 22 open hearth furnaces nee claimed to be the biggest in Europe and among the best in the world, had become known as the capital of the Soviet ferrous metallurgy, with a population of 149,500.

在三年以內，第一個工廠即已完成準備出產，在德國侵犯蘇聯之時，馬格尼托哥爾斯克城，即已爲一較人知悉其爲蘇聯生鐵冶鍊之首都，擁有一四九，五〇〇人口，而其六座鼓風爐及二十二座敞口爐在歐洲當屬其最大，並爲世界上之最優良者。

Its great factories turned out millions of tons of iron and smelted steel for tanks, guns and shells.

該城各大工廠鍊出數百萬噸之鐵及鋼，用以製造坦克車，鎗，及砲彈等。

Today its steel and rolled iron is being used for reconstruction and the production of tractors, cars, engines, machine-tools in Mossow, Leningrad, Stalingrad, Odessa, and many other cities of the Soviet Union.

今日該城出產之鋼及壓平之鐵，皆正用於再建設並，供應莫斯科，列寧格勒，史太林格勒，敖德薩，及其他蘇聯城市，用以製造曳引機，車輛引擎，及機械工具等。

The Caucasus now has 71 cities and 122 large settlements in Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia, compared with 20 before the Revolution.

高加索方面，在喬治亞，阿澤貝堅及阿美尼亞等地，現有七十一城市及一百二十二處大住宅區，而在革命以前僅有二十處。

The biggest development in great Soviet coal basin of the Donbas which today has 49 cities compared with six in 1917, has been the building of Stalino from the small mining town of Yuzovka. Staline biggest coal producing centre and capital of the Donbas, had a population in 1939 of 462,000. It was heavily damaged by the Germans during the war and 200,000,000 roubles have been spent on reconstruction during the past four years.

唐巴斯流域，現時有四十九個城市，而一九一七年時僅有六個城市，史太林諾城由尤作夫克小鎮區發展爲蘇聯之最大產煤地，史太林諾城（最大之產煤中心地並爲唐巴斯之首都）在一九三九年即擁有四六二，〇〇〇之人口，在大戰時，該城被德人破壞極車，過去四年間爲重新建設該城已用去兩億盧布。

Stalingorsk, new city between the Oka and the Don with mechanised mines, chemical works, a ceramics plant and a large electric plant which supplies electricity to Moscow, has been built since 1930.

在奧卡及唐兩河流間之史太林哥爾斯它城自一九三〇年起即開始建設，擁有機械化之礦區，化學工廠陶器製造所及一大發電廠供給莫斯科之用電。

In the Soviet Far North, only nine of the present 23 cities existed before the Revolution. On the uninhabited coast of the Arctic ocean state farms, trading stations, schools, hospitals, clubs have been built to serve the needs of the new settlers.

在蘇聯極北地區，現下有二十三城市，而革命以前僅有九個城市，北冰洋無人居住之海岸上亦經建設有國家農場，通商站，學校，醫院，俱樂部等，以供應新居民之需要。

In this area, the development was at Murmansk, which from a town of 2,483 inhabitants in 1920 had by 1939 become a port town, with a population of 117,000, and has now one of the largest fishing industries in the Soviet Union. Other important centres in the Far North include Vorkuta, coal mining city beyond the Arctic circle, and Kirovsk with its superphosphate industry.

此地區內之發展係在摩曼斯克城，該城一九二〇年時爲擁有二，四八三居民之市鎮，一九三九年時已變爲一海口之市鎮擁有一一七，〇〇〇之人口，並成爲蘇聯最大漁業地之一，極北地區其他重要之中心地尚包括有沃苦達（北極圈外一產煤地）及克爾夫斯克，該地有過燐酸鹽之工業。

(THE END 完)

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